

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

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**THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
BY A. G. HODGES,  
STATE PRINTER,  
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

All letters upon business should be *posted*, paid to insure attention.

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WORTH OF  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

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**PRIME COST!**

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Going to the publication of their partnership to the first day of January next, will offer their entire stock of

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100 sets of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the London Times, Nov. 12.  
The Bank of England.—Full Advises by the Vanderbilt and Africa.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon the commercial public received the news that the Bank Charter had been suspended. The banks is thus allowed by government, as in excess of notes not defined in value, and a promise is given that a bill of indemnity will be introduced in the next session of Parliament to free the bank from the consequences of its conduct, should it be necessary to take advantage of the permission of government. On the merits of this step we will say but little.

It may be consistent with the maxims of political economy to regulate the issue of notes during ordinary times, and thus to check rash speculation and the embarkation in business of men destitute of capital, while an actual dearth of money prevails the chief banking institution of the country may be allowed to extend its issue of notes under a public guarantee. But if such is to be the principle of our monetary system, the sooner it is embodied into a law the better. If the bank is to exceed its legal issue of notes as often as its rate of discount is necessarily raised above a certain point, then an act of Parliament should establish the practice on sound and intelligible principles. The commercial interests of the country should not be subjected to a system by which a law is obeyed as long as obedience is easy, and temporarily swept away as often as pressure or panic supervenes. The house, which in 1847 and 1851 have started projects, before the relaxation of the law, may well complain that, while they have been crushed by the operations of "Sepoys" and the official manifestoes of their Nana Sahib would seem ample to confirm the accuracy of the information on which these predictions were founded; and, if we may trust the representations of other well-informed writers, the warlike resources of these desperate fanatics (in addition to the natural defects of their position) are hardly less than the relentless hospitality with which they seem determined to employ against the Federal authority.

In the face of hostile measures so summary as those involved in the destruction of a portion of the military stores designed for the United States Army in Utah, and in view of the revolutionary proclamation of Brigham Young, which we print to day, and of which we may say the audacity is only equal by the determined contumacy it portends, the country is forbidden any longer to hope that the abominations of Mormonism, now that they are aggravated by open incivism, can be safely left to "work their own curse," as it has been heretofore common to express the belief. Indeed it cannot be doubted that the existing evil has been too long tolerated by the Federal Government, and this foul offence on our body politic, in being suffered to grow unchecked, has struck its roots so deep that no surgery less potent than that of the sword, appears adequate to meet the present emergency. However much the love of liberal institutions may shrink from this dire alternative, which turns the army of the Union into a scourge for domestic rather than foreign foes, it behoves the citizens, who are jealous as well of the good name as of the authority of his Government, to remember the issues involved in the further toleration of this pestilent superstition, which proved to be no less dangerous to the peace than offensive to the morals of the nation. Springing up under the relaxation of a sound and wholesome Government, it stands as a malignant exemplification of human depravity, left to develop its natural tendencies in the absence of all civil restraint from without as of moral restraint from within, thus affording another illustration of the many exceptions to that very questionable maxim of political philosophy which inculcates the doctrine that "the world is governed by the reasoning of the partisans of inconvertible paper or unconvertible banks."

The defectors of the existing system will, on the other hand, have to face the fact that the Act has twice suspended in two successive years. What better proof it could seem, that the law does not provide for that very condition of things in expectation of which it was framed? At this moment, when the pressure seems about to cease, when the Indian mutiny is broken and the American disasters are drawing to a close, we have the act which has been so often debated, so skillfully defended, so hesitatingly supported by commercial men of all parties which committees have declared perfect and the House of Commons sanctioned again and again, now for the second time set aside by the government at the earnest supplication of the business community. Yet as to the reversion of the present law we have not the slightest doubt. Its thorough supporters say that it is perfect for all times and all circumstances, and that its present suspension is a weakness on the part of government, generated by an insane panic on the part of the people.

But even those who admit that a time may come when the Bank should be allowed to extend its issue, may still uphold the Bank Charter Act as the general law of the land. They may fairly argue that the suspension allowed by the government yesterday was to save the country from returning to a state of barter. Gold is the measure of values, and as long as it bears a sufficient relation to the transactions of the country, men may be required to make their payments in it, or in notes immediately convertible. But from any sudden convulsion the metal fails short, is drawn away and exhausted at any spot, so much so that the President ordered him to leave the room—Sherman refused to go, and said the President, "Then I will go," and suiting the action to the word, he went into the adjoining room of the Privy Council.

Mr. Sherman, a lawyer of good repute here, called upon the President during the business hours yesterday morning, and presented a file of papers referring, it is said, to some balance of a payment claimed by the heirs of Recsie, under an act of the last session. Mr. Sherman urged the President to read them and order the money to be paid. The President replied that he had not time at that moment. "Then refer them," said Mr. S., "to your law officer."

"But," said the President, "I must first see whether they are proper to be referred." Sherman demanded that the money be paid, threatening a mandamus, and what not, and in a fine spoke in an angry and excited manner, so much so that the President ordered him to leave the room—Sherman refused to go, and said the President, "Then I will go," and suiting the action to the word, he went into the adjoining room of the Privy Council.

The Attorney General at the same moment came in and attempted to apprise Sherman, but with so little success that the latter warned him against interference. A police officer was sent for, but before he came the indignant attorney had retired, threatening to renew his visit this morning; but the President has not ordered the access to the place to be barricaded. The moral of the story is, that the day is at hand when the President must relieve himself from the duty of receiving all manner of complaints, and attending to all sorts of exactions.

## From the National Intelligencer.

### The Sepoys at our own Doors.

Recent events already narrated in our own columns, together with the extraordinary official papers which appear in to-day's *Intelligencer*, conspire to give to our relations with the authorities and inhabitants of Utah a gravity which naturally enlist the serious attention of the Federal Government. The elements of social corruption which have so long been festering in that remote region, to the offence and reproach of our civilization are now complicated with overt acts of hostility and treason to the Federal power, which call for measures as prompt as they should be energetic in vindication of the national honor and the national authority. We can no longer disguise from ourselves the uncomely fact that we too have our India and our "Sepoy" insurgents, since, whether we regard the remote and inaccessible position of the Salt Lake Territory or the sanguinary and brutal instinct of these modern Sodomites, we are left to find points of rather comparison than of contrast between our threatened relations to Utah and those which already exist between great Britain and her East India provinces.

The attentive readers of this journal will not have forgotten that in the month of April last an intelligent correspondent, "Verastus," who wrote from personal observation and knowledge of the state of public affairs and tone of public sentiment in Utah, while disclosing the ambitious designs, predicted also the hostile disposition which the Mormons would display at the first attempt of the Federal Government to reassert and establish its authority in that distant Territory. If at the time it may have seemed to require a stretch of credulity to confide in revelations which disclosed in that community and organized system of vice and terrorism, the recent conduct of these Utah "Sepoys" and the official manifestoes of their Nana Sahib would seem ample to confirm the accuracy of the information on which these predictions were founded; and, if we may trust the representations of other well-informed writers, the warlike resources of these desperate fanatics (in addition to the natural defects of their position) are hardly less than the relentless hospitality with which they seem determined to employ against the Federal authority.

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The disturbance in President Buchanan's Office.—The Impatient and Inconstant Lawyer.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The disturbance which occurred in the President's office yesterday has not led to any serious breach of the peace, nor has it broken up the daily business receptions. The facts are these, as I have heard them, in regard to this occurrence:

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Correspondence of the Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, I have every reason to believe, will be nominated by the President to the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned on that bench by the resignation of Justice Curtis, of Massachusetts.

General Lane, Major Stevens, Lieutenant Mowry, and Mr. Berulissel, delegates in Congress from Utah, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon, have arrived. The delegates from Minnesota and Dacotah are expected this week. Arizona has not been erected into a Territory as yet, but in the next Congress a strong effort will be made to extend over the Gadsden Purchase, which it embraces, a separate territorial organization.

Dacotah (the Indian name for the Sioux) is the portion of Minnesota Territory to the North of the Red River of the North, and has been provided for already by the law for calling a Convention, with a view to the admission into the Union of Minnesota, South of that river, as a State.

Major Stevens, formerly of the United States army, and known as a gentleman of unusual scientific attainments, will fit the *Onward* in securing for Oregon and Washington the payment by the United States Treasury of the debt incurred by those territories in their war with the Cayuse, and other warlike tribes of that region.

Major Stevens was Governor of Washington Territory at the time, and it may not be forgotten that there is, too, a personal controversy between him and General Wool which has not been adjusted, and which may in the end give to the country some rich developments. There is also a question for explanation which arises out of a declaration by Governor Stevens of martial law in that Territory. The Governor says that he has been elected to Congress by a large majority of the suffrages of Washington, and will take his seat in the House of Representatives as the acknowledged representative of the wishes and opinions of its people.

What is best to prevent old maids despairing? Echo-pairing.

We have a friend who lives exclusively on vegetables. He's quite old enough to have a wife, but his acquaintances despair of his ever getting married unless he can marry a *grass widow*.

## Gov. Foote's Speech.

We clip the following from the Vicksburg *Wig* of last Saturday:

As our readers are already aware, Governor Foote addressed a large audience at the court house on Thursday night last. In point of richness, wit and satire, the speech was fully equal to those of former times and was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the audience. We were pleased to hear him announce that he had not abandoned the principles of the American party, but was supporting the administration on account of its conservative course in opposition to sectionalism of all kinds whether of the North or of the South. He paid a noble tribute to Mr. Fillmore, while his invective fell burning and withering on the imbecile administration of Mr. Pierce. The Governor is as strongly imbued as ever with love of the Union and hatred of secessionism, and spoke enthusiastically of the future political prospects of the country.

We could not agree with the Governor in all his positions in reference to Walker and Kansas, tho' he is unquestionably right in asserting that if blame is to be uttered anywhere for what has been done, it should be to the President and not Mr. Walker, who, he asserts and proves, has carried out the views and policy of the administration.

For ourselves we have regarded the "great

principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill," as they

have been pleasantly called by its advocates, a most mischievous hubub, intended to delude the South by a shadowy appearance of justice, while all substantial benefit was to be reaped by the North. The result has already realized our anticipations, for the last voice of Kansas as a free State has gone, and under the operation of the squatter-sovereignty doctrine, five additional free States will be long in asking admission into the Union. This result, doubtless, was in view from the first with the originators of the scheme, and the pretended repeal of the Missouri compromise was a mere tub thrown out for the amusement of the Southern whale. In this respect then, the administration and Mr. Walker are no more to blame than the rest of the party of which they are members, and so far Governor Foote's vindication of them is just and complete. We regret that our limits do not permit us to follow the Governor through his able and interesting effort. For two hours he enchain'd his auditory with flashes of wit and humor, as well as with argument and reason, and showed that though time has added to the frostiness of his brow, it has not cooled in the slightest, the fires of his youth, or dimmed the lustre of his glorious intellect.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the recent order of the British government authorizing the Bank of England to increase its issue of bank notes without regard to the species reserve, and thus suspending the restrictive clause of the act of 1844, known as "Peel's Bill," says:

This is not, as many suppose, a suspension of specific payments, nor is it equivalent to a suspension, although the relief to the community there is similar in kind to that afforded by a suspension here. Under the act of 1844, of bank notes (all above the denominations of £5) on the faith of the government, and £2,000,000 more in post notes for the convenience of exchange. Beyond this £16,000,000, no issue could be made except upon a corresponding amount of specie in hand.

Of course, as the specie decreased, the volume of the currency went down in the same ratio. The Government now suspend the operation of this restrictive clause, and the bank, under a promise of Government indemnity, overstep the limits of the law and advance their notes upon good security.

As these notes are a legal tender for all debts in the United Kingdom, it answers, except for export, the same purpose as gold. It is very doubtful if the bank will need to avail of this privilege. The fact that the notes can be obtained upon Exchequer bills and other primo securities, will quiet the excitement, limit the demand, and tend at once to restore confidence. If no fresh grounds of apprehension are made public before the favorable advices sent from here shall reach Liverpool, we see no more reason why a steady improvement in financial affairs will not take place at London.

Mode of Voting on SLAVERY IN OREGON.—The New York *Evening Post* has a copy of the Oregon constitution adopted by the convention recently assembled at Salem, in that Territory. There was a zealous party in the Convention who wished to make the constitution pro-slavery. Unlike the Kansas delegates, however, they submitted the entire constitution to be voted on by the people, and also, separately, the question of slavery, in an honest manner. The Post quotes the provision on the last point by way of contrast to the Kansas raciness. It is as follows:

If this constitution shall be accepted by the electors, and a majority of all the votes given for and against slavery, shall be given for slavery, then the following section shall be added to the Bill of Rights, and shall be part of this constitution: Sec.—Persons lawfully held as slaves in any State, Territory or district of the United States, under the laws thereof, may be brought into this State, and such slaves and their descendants, as may be held as slaves within this State, and shall not be emancipated without the consent of their owners." And if a majority of such votes shall be given against slavery, then the foregoing section shall be added to the Bill of Rights, and shall be a part of this constitution: Sec.—There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted.

The son of a wealthy Jewish banker in London became attached to a young Christian, with whom his father opposed his union. When the son found that his father could not be induced to give his consent to the match, he concluded to marry without it. The father then threatened to withhold every shilling from him if he espoused the son, replied that, if the father did not intend to give him anything, he would become a Christian, and according to the law, he would be entitled to one-half of his father's fortune. The father, much alarmed, flew to his lawyer to inquire whether such a law was really in existence; the lawyer's answer was in the affirmative, but adding that if he would hand him over ten guineas, he would give him a placard by which he could frustrate his son's plan. The ten guineas were quickly produced. "Now," said the lawyer, quickly pocketing the money, "all that remains for you to do, is to become a Christian also, and the law will not oblige you to leave your son a cent of your money." The Jew hurriedly seized his hat and left the lawyer without any further remark.

The Paris correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* relates the following anecdote:

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Tom replied, "I don't know how."

"But," said the professor, "suppose you were appointed by the government to ascertain it, what would you do?"

"I'd resign," gravely responded Tom, amid the convulsive laughter of the class, and even the professor actually perpetrated a grin.

Young ladies are like arrows, they are all in a quiver when the beau comes, and can't go off without them.

We desire to rent the property lately occupied by James R. Page, deceased, on the Cemetary Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of W. A. GAINES.

## A Woman on Woman's Friendship.

I am aware I will raise a whole nest of hornets—but, from the very peculiarities of temperament, woman's friendships are rarely or never so firm, so just, or so enduring as those of the men—when you can find them. Damon and Pythias, Orestes and Pylades, Brutus and Cassius—last and loudest, David and Jonathan, are pictures unmatched by any from our own sex, including the fair ladies of Llangollen. When such a bond really does exist, from its exception to the general masculine idiosyncrasies—especially the enormous absorption in and devotion to number one—from its total absence of sentimentalities, its undemonstrativeness, depth, and power, a friendship between men is a higher thing than between any two women—nay, one of the highest and noblest sights in the world. Precisely as we are comparisons not as foolish as they are odious, a truly good man, from the larger capacities of male nature both for virtue and vice, is in one sense, more good than any good woman. But this question I leave to the controversialists who enjoy breaking their own heads, or one another's over a bone of contention which is usually not worth picking after all.

Probably there are few women who have not had some first friendship, as delicious and almost as passionate as first love. It may not last—it seldom does; but at the time it is one of the easiest, most self-forgetful and self-denying attachments that the human heart can experience; with many, the nearest approximation to that feeling called love—I mean love in its highest form, apart from all selfishness and sensuousness; which is all their after life they will ever know. This girlish friendship, however fleeting in its character, and romantic in its manifestations, or even silly, let us take heed how we make light of, lest we be mocking at things more sacred than we are aware.

And yet this is not the real thing—not friendship, but rather a kind of forewarning of death; as vivid and sincere as any fair vision into which the girl may fall; for the time being, perchance long after coloring her world. Yet it is but a dream, to melt away like a dream when love appears, or if then wishes to keep up its vitality as all, it must change its character, temper it, exacts, takes its rights; in short be biassed and come to life again in a totally different form. Afterwards, should Laura and Matilda, with a house to mind and fuss over, find themselves actually kissing the babies instead of each other—then managing to exist for a year without meeting, or a month without letter writing, yet feel like no blank, and affection a reality still—then their attachment has taken its true shape, as friendship, shown itself capable of distinguishing feature—tenderness without appropriation; and the women, young or old, will love one another to the end of their lives.—*A Woman's thoughts about Women.*

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles Received and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857.

W. H. GRAY.

JAS. M. TODD.

**GRAY & TODD,**  
CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN  
**FINE GROC**

THE COMMONWEALTH.  
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1857.

To Our Patrons

We trust our subscribers, throughout the State of Kentucky, will avail themselves of the opportunity to send by their Representatives and Senators a part, at least, of their dues for subscription to *The Commonwealth*. We have not annoyed our subscribers with dues for some years, and we hope they will not now neglect us.

Those who may not have an opportunity of sending, as above requested, can do so by mail, at our risk.

**¶** We call the attention of the public to the prospects of the *Daily and Weekly Commonwealth*, for the session of the Legislature. On account of the publication of the *Daily*, our *Tri-Weekly* will not be issued during the session, but the *Daily* will be sent to all the subscribers to the *Tri-Weekly*—only fifty cents additional being charged.

It would be well, too, for persons at a distance to remember that the publisher proposes to send a copy of the *Daily* to every one who will forward him a list of five new subscribers, accompanied by the subscription money. The price of the *Daily* for the session is \$1.50; that of the *Weekly* is 50 cents. Competent reporters have been engaged, and will report the proceedings, in full, of both houses, so that the acts of the Legislature will be made known to the readers of our paper the next morning after they have been passed. No labor will be spared to apprise the readers of the *Commonwealth* of everything transpiring in the Capital city.

We hope that the friends both of the proprietor and the editor, and between us we have not a few, will exert themselves to give as extensive a circulation as possible to our paper. The coming session of the Legislature promises to be full of interest and importance to all, and will afford food for earnest deliberation and thought. It is highly necessary, then, that the people should be made acquainted with what is being done by their representatives; and it is not too much to say that, with increased facilities and energy, the *Commonwealth* will be made the very best means of conveying all necessary information. It is with this conviction, and with the determination to deserve them, that we ask for renewed favors and an increased subscription list. In return for any trouble which our friends may take to increase our circulation, the editor, who has been "gadding about" most of the fall and summer, will apply himself with renewed energy and industry to the discharge of his duties. There should be a sound, true, and vigilant American paper sustained at the Capital, and we pledge ourselves hereafter to make our best endeavor to justly earn such a title for the *Commonwealth*.

Kansas Convention vs. the Kausas People.

The ultra Democrats of the South are placed in a truly awkward position. During the last Presidential election they boasted of the Kansas bill as a Democratic measure, and called upon all Southern men to support it as an act especially favorable to the South, and by means of which alone slavery could be introduced into Kansas.

They lauded its justice and fairness because it gave to the people of Kansas the right to say whether slavery should or should not become an institution of the Territory or new State, and Democratic orators boasted to Southern hearers that if the people were permitted to decide there would be some chance of making Kansas a slave State—and all this in face of the fact which they then knew, and which has since become evident to their deluded followers, that if the people of Kansas are permitted to determine the matter there is not the slightest shadow of a shade of a ghost of a chance that Kansas will ever come into the Union with a Constitution protecting slavery. But, deeming themselves committed to the task of making a slave State out of Kansas, they have turned against their former favorite doctrine of popular sovereignty, and now most loudly and vehemently inveigh against the people of Kansas having any vote directly upon the Constitution by which they are to be governed. We do not propose now to take any part in the controversy going on between the Northern and Southern wings of the dominant party as to whether Congress shall reject the petition for admission into the Union of the Kansas Convention, unless the Constitution is first submitted to the people; but we do undertake to show that the Democratic party North and South are pledged to the people of Kansas,—not a *Convention elected by a handful of voters of that Territory*—but that the residents of Kansas shall, in their primary capacity, determine what shall be the institutions of the State under whose laws they are to live.

Democrats north and south endorsed the Cincinnati platform, and pledged themselves to carry out its principles. But if the Convention which adopted that platform had sought to administer a severe rebuke against such a disingenuous mode of taking the sense "of the people of Kansas" as that about which the country is now being agitated, they could not have found better or stronger terms to point out their condemnation of the subterfuge to which the Convention has resorted than those contained in the following resolution with reference to the rights of the Territories:

"Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the *fairest* expressed (NOT IMPLIED) WILL of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

Equally explicit and to the same purport, as it seems to us, is the language of President Buchanan's instructions to Gov. Walker under this head. From those instructions we quote the following paragraph:

"The regular Legislature of the Territory having authorized the assembling of a Convention to frame a Constitution, to be accepted or rejected by Congress, under the provision of the Federal Constitution, the people of Kansas have the right to be protected in the peaceful election of delegates for such a purpose, under such authority, and the Convention itself has a right to similar protection in the opportunity for tranquil and undisturbed deliberation. When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

The President, it will be seen, was far from foreseeing or approving the partial theory of submission adopted by the Convention and naturally

supposed that the Constitution, if submitted to the people at all, would be subject to their rejection as well as ratification, in whole as well as in part. When the President's instructions to Gov. Walker were announced they were hailed with delight by these Southern Democrats, and again did they applaud the doctrine of popular suffrage. Gov. Walker upon arriving in Kansas immediately proceeded to obey his instructions to the letter, but no sooner was their practical effect discovered by the pro-slavery zealots than he was assailed with the most bitter vituperation and slang, notwithstanding they continued to praise the Chief Executive whose instrument he was. The subjoined extracts from his inaugural address will suffice to show what were the opinions of Gov. Walker upon the subject in dispute when he first acceded to the Gubernatorial Chair of Kansas.

"I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress."

Similar is the following language, which he held in his address to the citizens of Topeka:

"For myself, I wish to overlook the past and look forward to a better and brighter future. That Territorial Legislature has, in respect to the authority over this question, been recognised by the acts of Congress of 1850 and 1857. That Legislature has called a Convention to assemble in September next. The constitution they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of 'good' and 'cheers']. And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition.

"But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or may be actual bona fide resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. Then, at that time, and in pursuance of the method designated by the laws of your country, by the instructions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who was placed there by the people, and sworn by them to execute the laws, I do not entertain a doubt but that that Convention will submit to the whole of the then bona fide settlers of Kansas the determination for themselves, by an actual majority of the whole people, whether they shall adopt or reject that constitution. If they reject it, there is an end of that Convention. It has performed its office. It has adjourned, never to meet again. [A voice: What next?]

"What next, you ask, gentlemen? There are other exits from the difficulty, and, as the question is a practical one, I propose to answer it. In October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a delegate to Congress and to elect a Territorial Legislature; and through that Legislature you can speak your views, and instruct them either to call a new Convention to submit a new constitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State constitution for themselves. It is quite certain, gentlemen, that in this mode there is in any event a peaceful, tranquil, quiet exit from all the embarrassments and difficulties by which you are surrounded, and that the time is rapidly coming, if it has not already arrived, when the rule of justice and the people shall prevail in Kansas. [Cheers]."

Gen. WALKER'S OFFICERS.—It is stated that among the officers who accompany Walker's filibuster expedition is Col. T. Henry, of Albany, N. Y., who served as sergeant at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and was promoted to a first lieutenancy for bravery in that action. He was in the first Nicaragua expedition, in which he was wounded eight times. Another is Lieutenant Col. G. T. Tucker, of Vermont, captain of Mounted Rifles in the Mexican war, in which he was wounded and was honorably mentioned in the dispatches. A third is Lieut. Col. Swingle, of Boston, who commanded a company in the Texan war, and was present at the battle of San Jacinto. He was also in the first Nicaragua contest, and set up an iron foundry in Ixiles during the siege of that place. A fourth is Capt. J. C. Fayson, well known in connection with Lopez's Cuban foray. He figured conspicuously under Walker in Nicaragua.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Monday, in one of its local paragraphs, states that Vice President Breckinridge was escorted as far as Frankfort by the Lexington Rifles. This is a very amusing attempt to lend dignity and importance to a certainly gifted and highly esteemed gentleman.

The fact is, that the Rifles were to have been in Frankfort on the week previous, but were prevented from coming by the untimely inclemency of the weather. Major Lewinski had, months ago, promised our good people a visit as soon as the corps were perfectly drilled, and they being by this time brought almost to a state of perfection could no longer restrain their desire to visit the Capital. Their coming was a visit to the Governor and the citizens of Frankfort, and the probability is that one half of the company did not even know of Mr. Breckinridge's coming. We had heard such praises of this gentleman from his admirers, that, with Burns:

"We sitting shelter'd in a nook,  
At' st his lordship st'nt look,  
Like some portentous omen;  
Except good sense and social glee,  
An' (what surprised me) modesty,  
I marked naught uncommon."

DANCING SCHOOL.—We call particular attention to the advertisement of Mr. D. D. Richardson, in another column of our paper. We have seen several high testimonials to Mr. Richardson's skill as a teacher of the graceful art, but the very best proof of his proficiency is in the easy carriage and movements of his scholars in the mazeydance. There can be no doubt of his ability to learn any one to dance who has any music in his soul or motion in his heels. He has been teaching in Lexington for a number of years, and the papers and his patrons in that city speak of him in the highest terms. We feel no hesitation in recommending him to the young masters and misses in town, and those who are little more advanced may go to him with advantage to themselves, as far as dancing is concerned.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.—Brazil produces 320,000,000 pounds of coffee annually, being more than one entire half that is grown in the world. Java produces 120,000,000 pounds, Ceylon 50,000,000, San Domingo 35,000,000, Cuba and Porto Rico 20,000,000, Sumatra 15,000,000, Costa Rica 9,000,000, Mocha 5,000,000, and the British West Indies 5,000,000. Of the 2,800,000,000 pounds of sugar produced in 1856, Brazil furnished 200,000,000 pounds, Cuba 800,000,000, British West Indies 350,000,000, and Louisiana and other of the Gulf States 250,000,000. About 34,000,000 pounds of maple sugar are made in the Northern States in a year, and France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Russia make about 340,000,000 pounds of beet sugar in a year. In consumption, Great Britain requires annually, for her coffee, tea, and sweetmeats about 836,000,000 pounds, and the United States—without quite as sweet a tooth as John Bull—demands some 760,000,000 pounds.

RESULT OF THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.—From the Milwaukee News (Democrat) of the 25th, we learn that the result of the late election in that State, has, at length, been ascertained. The Republicans have elected the Governor and Prison Inspector; and in the Legislature, there is a small Republican majority on joint ballot. The Democrats elected all the State officers, with the exception of Governor and Inspector.

President Kimball, Mormon, boasts that he has had "altogether about fifty children," and that he is "doing the works of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

The regular Legislature of the Territory hav-

ing authorized the assembling of a Convention to frame a Constitution, to be accepted or rejected by Congress, under the provision of the Federal Constitution, the people of Kansas have the right to be protected in the peaceful election of delegates for such a purpose, under such authority, and the Convention itself has a right to similar protection in the opportunity for tranquil and undisturbed deliberation. When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

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PARTY SPIRIT.—The "Courier" has the follow-

FRANKFORT THEATRE.—The event so long anticipated with pleasure by the fun loving portion of the citizens of Frankfort, the opening of the Theatre, came off on last Monday night. Although the audience was not as large as we hoped it would be, it was still more than respectable when we take into consideration the fact that the room was not completely dry from the recent plastering and papering, and if the circumstances had been more auspicious the proprietors of the Theatre might justly have hoped for a crowded house. This slight disadvantage will be soon, if, indeed, it has not already been, removed, and the public may now safely trust themselves in the room without fear of experiencing any disagreeable effects.

"If we might judge from the plaudits of the crowd they were highly delighted with the performance, "The Huueback." Mrs. Meeker as Julia, appeared to greater advantage than we had, from her recent illness, expected, and depicted the anguish of the vain, but beautiful and loving fair one in a manner which won for her the acclamations of the spectators. Mr. Grierson, as Master Walter, was well received, and was ably supported by Mr. Stetson, as Sir Thomas Clifford. Mrs. Chapman, full of life and frolicsome humor, acted the part of the volatile Ellen, while Harry was perfectly irresistible in imitating the awkward bashfulness of the shy student, Modus. Mr. Dougherty played the part of Fathom as well as we had ever seen it. In fine, we anticipate for the company the favor and liberal patronage of the public during the coming winter. We wish them much success and good fortune.

We respectfully direct the attention of our Democratic friends to the paragraph above, and request them to ask themselves concerning the truth and accuracy of the statements of Mayor Wood and John Cochran.

"Were Fernando Wood a devil incarnate, the fact of his selection as the standard bearer of his party is enough to rally us to his ranks of the 'Democracy.' So declared John Cochran, at Tammany Hall. 'I know my party well.—Were I to go home and cut the throat of one of my family, I should none the less be elected Mayor of New York next Tuesday by five thousand majority.' Such was the declaration of Fernando Wood to ourselves, in the presence of two or three witnesses on the Thursday evening previous to the Mayoralty election of 1854—his object being to convince us of the uselessness of publishing the documentary evidence concerning his great Marvine Swindle."

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